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Please type a plus sign (+) inside this box ☒UTILITY
PATENT APPLICATION
TRANSMITTAL

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No. 112025-0420

First Inventor or Application Identifier Kenneth Jordan et al.

Title CALL MANAGEMENT USING CALL ROUTING ENGINE

Express Mail Label No. EL705756405US

APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility application contents

ADDRESS TO:

Assistant Commissioner for Patent
Box Patent Application
Washington, DC 202311. ☒ *Fee Transmittal Form (e.g., PTO/SB/17)

(Submit an original and a duplicate for fee processing)

2. ☒ Specification [Total Pages 30]

(preferred arrangement set forth below)

- Descriptive title of the Invention
- Cross References to Related Applications
- Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D
- Reference to Microfiche Appendix
- Background of the Invention
- Brief Summary of the Invention
- Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)
- Detailed Description
- Claim(s)
- Abstract of the Disclosure

3. ☒ Drawing(s) [Total Sheets 7]

4. Oath or Declaration [Total Pages 3]

- a. ☒ Newly executed (original copy)
- b. ☐ Copy from a prior application (37 C.F.R. § 1.63(d))
(for continuation/divisional with Box 17 completed)
[Note Box 5 below]

DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)

Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).

5. ☐ Incorporation By Reference (useable if Box 4b is checked)
The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered to be part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by reference therein

6. ☐ Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)

7. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Sequence Submission

((if applicable, all necessary))

- a. ☐ Computer Readable Copy
- b. ☐ Paper Copy (Identical to computer copy)
- c. ☐ Statement verifying identity of above copies

ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

8. ☒ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
37 C.F.R. § 3.73(b)
9. ☐ Statement (when there is ☐ Power of Attorney an assignee)
10. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)
11. ☐ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 ☐ Copies of IDS Citations
12. ☐ Preliminary Amendment
13. ☒ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503)
(Should be specifically itemized)
14. ☐ Statement(s) ☐ Statement filed in prior application, Status still proper and desired
(PTO/SB/09-12)
15. ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)
(if foreign priority is claimed)
16. ☐ Other:

*NOTE FOR ITEMS 1 & 14: IN ORDER TO BE ENTITLED TO PAY SMALL ENTITY FEES, A SMALL ENTITY STATEMENT IS REQUIRED (37 C.F.R. § 1.27), EXCEPT IF ONE FILED IN A PRIOR APPLICATION IS RELIED UPON (37 C.F.R. § 1.28).

17. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information below and in a preliminary amendment:

☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No. /

Prior application Information: Examiner

Group/Art Unit:

18. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

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24267

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Signature		Date	September 27, 2000

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FEE TRANSMITTAL

Patent fees are subject to annual revision on October 1.

These are the fees effective October 1, 1997.

Small Entity payments must be supported by a small entity statement, otherwise large entity fees must be paid. See Forms PTO/SB/09-12.

See 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.27 and 1.28.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT

(\$ 1,024

Complete If Known

Application Number	Not Yet Assigned
Filing Date	Herewith
First Named Inventor	Kenneth Jordan et al.
Examiner Name	Not Yet Assigned
Group / Art Unit	Not Yet Assigned
Attorney Docket No.	112025-0420

METHOD OF PAYMENT (check one)

1. ☐ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any over payments to:

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Account
Number

03-1237

Deposit
Account
Name

Cesari and McKenna, LLP

- ☒ Charge Any Additional Fee Required Under 37 C.F.R. §§1.16 and 1.17 ☐ Charge the Issue Fee Set in 37 C.F.R. §§1.18 at the Mailing of the Notice of Allowance

2. ☒ Payment Enclosed:

- ☒ Check ☐ Money Order ☐ Other

FEE CALCULATION

1. BASIC FILING FEE

Large Entity Small Entity

Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
101	790	201	395	Utility filing fee	690
106	330	206	165	Design filing fee	
107	540	207	270	Plant filing fee	
108	790	208	395	Reissue filing fee	
114	150	214	75	Provisional filing fee	
SUBTOTAL (1) (\$)					690

2. EXTRA CLAIM FEES

Total Claims	Extra Claims	Fee from below	Fee Paid
32	20**	12 × 18	216
4	3**	1 × 78	78
Multiple Dependent			0

**or number previously paid, if greater; For Reissues, see below

Large Entity Small Entity

Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Description
103	22	203	11	Claims in excess of 20
102	82	202	41	Independent claims in excess of 3
104	270	204	135	Multiple dependent claim, if not paid
109	82	209	41	**Reissue independent claims over original patent
110	22	210	11	**Reissue claims in excess of 20 and over original patent

SUBTOTAL (2) (\$ 294

FEE CALCULATION (continued)

3. ADDITIONAL FEES

Large Entity				Small Entity	Fee Description	Fee Paid
Fee Code	Fee (\$)	Fee Code	Fee (\$)			
105	130	205	65	Fee Surcharge - late filing fee or oath		
127	50	227	25	Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet		
139	130	139	130	Non-English Specification		
147	2,520	147	2,520	For filing a request for reexamination		
112	920	112	920*	Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner action		
113	1,840	113	1,840*	Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner action		
115	110	215	55	Extension for reply within first month		
116	400	216	200	Extension for reply within second month		
117	950	217	475	Extension for reply within third month		
118	1,510	218	755	Extension for reply within fourth month		
128	2,060	128	1,030	Extension for reply within fifth month		
119	310	219	155	Notice of Appeal		
120	310	220	155	Filing a brief in support of an appeal		
121	270	221	135	Request for oral hearing		
138	1,510	138	1,510	Petition to institute a public use proceeding		
140	110	240	55	Petition to revive - unavoidable		
141	1,320	241	660	Petition to revive - unintentional		
142	1,320	242	660	Utility Issue fee (or reissue)		
143	450	243	225	Design Issue fee		
144	670	244	335	Plant Issue fee		
122	130	122	130	Petitions to the Commissioner		
123	50	123	50	Petitions related to provisional applications		
126	240	126	240	Submission of Information Disclosure Stmt		
581	40	581	40	Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)		40
146	790	246	395	Filing a submission after final rejection (37 CFR 1.129(a))		
149	790	249	395	For each additional invention to be examined (37 CFR 1.129(b))		
Other (specify)						
Other fee (specify)						
SUBTOTAL (3)					(\$)	40

*Reduced by Basic Filing Fee Paid

SUBMITTED BY

Typed or
Printed Name

Christopher K. Gagne

Signature

Christopher K. Gagne

Date

September 27,
2000

Complete (if applicable)

Reg. Number

36,142

Deposit Account User ID

A

1C784 U.S. PTO
09/670864
09/27/00

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Cesari and McKenna, LLP
88 Black Falcon Avenue
Boston, MA 02210
September 27, 2000

EXPRESS-MAIL DEPOSIT

“Express Mail” Mailing-Label Number: EL705756405US

The following papers are being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.10:

<u>X</u> Patent Application (30 pages including 32 claims)	
<u>X</u> Declaration	<u>X</u> Fee Transmittal Letter
<u>X</u> Utility Patent Application Transmittal Letter	<u>X</u> Assignment With Recordation Form
	Cover Sheet
<u>X</u> Informal Drawings (7 sheets)	<u>X</u> Check for \$984.00
<u>X</u> Check for \$40.00	

09/27/00
jc839 U.S. PTO

PATENT
2716/112025-0420

UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION

of

Kenneth Jordan

Tse-Ming Wang

and

Vincent Milano Jr.

for

CALL MANAGEMENT USING CALL ROUTING ENGINE

CALL MANAGEMENT USING CALL ROUTING ENGINE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to call management using a call routing
5 engine in a communications system, and more specifically, to a call management technique that involves processing by the engine after an initial call connection has been established in the system.

Brief Description of Related Prior Art

Systems for managing and routing calls through public and/or private communi-
10 cations networks are known in the art. Conventional automatic call distribution (ACD) systems route calls to agents in telemarketing and service inquiry centers, and provide limited real-time call management and reporting capabilities. A typical ACD system will monitor the status of the agent and, when an incoming call is received, selects the agent to handle a particular service request. Reporting and performance data from the agents
15 are also generated by the ACD.

One particular type of scheme for distributing calls to agents is disclosed in Frauenthal et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,737,983. According to Frauenthal et al., data representing the present call congestion of each of the ACD systems is accumulated in a database. Using the data in the database, the percentage of calls made to the ACD systems, as

a group, is determined. The information is then used to generate call routing information. When a new call is made to the central office, the routing information is queried to determine which of the ACD systems is to receive the call, so as to balance the call traffic load across the ACD systems.

5 Another call management and distribution scheme is provided in Gechter et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,036,535. This patent discloses a system for automatically distributing telephone calls placed over a network to one of a plurality of agent stations connected to the network via service interfaces, and providing status messages to the network. Gechter et al.'s disclosed system includes means for receiving the agent status messages and
10 call arrival messages from the network, which means are connected via a network service interface to the network. Routing means responsive to the receiving means is provided for generating a routing signal provided to the network to connect the incoming call to an agent station through the network. In the system disclosed in Gechter et al., when an incoming call is made to the call router, it decides which agent station should receive the
15 call, establishes a call with that agent station, and then transfers the original call onto the second call to connect the incoming caller directly to the agent station and then drops out of the connection (See, Gechter et al., column 11, lines 45-51).

Other prior art call management, routing, and distribution techniques are disclosed in Andrews et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,873,130, which is assigned to the assignee of the
20 subject application. This patent discloses a communications system and method for automatically making telephone routing decisions with global authority based upon information gathered in real time from the entire communications system and global opti-

mization criteria. The entirety of the disclosure of the Andrews et al. patent is incorporated herein by reference.

In conventional systems that implement the call processing techniques disclosed in the Andrews et al. patent, it is often desirable to facilitate certain “post-routing” call processing features. A call is considered to undergo “post-routing” processing when, after the call has already been initially routed to an initial destination, the same call is again processed such that another destination or called device becomes involved in the call.

Examples of conventional “post-routing” call processing features include, e.g., the ability to transfer a call, initially routed via a public network (e.g., a public switched telephone network (PSTN)) to a first called device (e.g., an ACD and/or interactive voice response (IVR) unit-containing system), from the first called device to a second, remote called device, the ability to conference the calling device and/or the first called device with the second called device, etc. Such post-routing call processing may be initiated by the first called device, and when the called devices comprise ACD or IVR systems typically is facilitated by one or more telecommunications inter-site tie-lines connecting the first and second called devices. Unfortunately, however, the use of such inter-site tie lines undesirably increase the cost and complexity of implementing such post-routing call processing features.

Other prior art communications systems utilize conventional integrated services data network (ISDN) and American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T) technologies to carry out such post-routing call processing features, without using such inter-site tie-lines. However, such prior art communications systems do not control public switched telephone network and local switch resources (e.g., in the called devices) as a single vir-

5 tual switching resource when implementing such post-routing call processing features. Disadvantageously, this undesirably increases the cost and complexity associated with implementing such post-routing call processing features in such systems, and makes less efficient the use of the telecommunications resources of the called devices and the public network.

Thus, it would be desirable to eliminate the need to use such inter-site tie-lines to facilitate post-routing call processing features, and to provide a mechanism that reduces the cost and complexity associated with implementing post-routing call processing features and ensures that telecommunications resources of called devices and the public network are used more efficiently than in the prior art.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to the present invention, a call management technique is provided that overcomes the aforesaid and other disadvantages and drawbacks of the prior art. More specifically, in the technique of the present invention, a public network is used in place of inter-site tie-lines between called devices, to facilitate implementation of conventional types of post-routing call processing features. Also in accordance with the present invention, the public network and local switch resources are controlled as a single virtual switching resource when implementing such call processing features.

In one embodiment of a call management method according to the present invention, the engine receives a first call management message that causes the engine to initiate establishment of either (1) a first connection, via a public network (e.g., a long distance carrier PSTN network), between one called device and a calling device, or (2) a

The first message may be generated and supplied to the engine by the another
5 called device. The engine, in response to the received message, generates and issues
(e.g., to the another called device) a second call management message. The second call
management message specifies a dual tone multifrequency (DTMF) sequence (i.e., a se-
quence or series of DTMF tone signals) that when and if provided to the network cause
the network to initiate the establishment of either the first connection or the second con-
10 nection. That is, the provision of the sequence to the network causes the network to initi-
ate the creation of either the first connection or second connection, depending upon the
particular contents of the sequence.

The first connection may be made for the purpose of executing or facilitating a call transfer operation; the second connection may be made for the purpose of executing or facilitating a call conferencing operation. The one and another called devices may each comprise a respective voice response unit (VRU) connected to the public network

and/or a respective ACD system connected to the network. The calling device may be external to the VRU and ACD systems comprised in the called devices.

The DTMF sequence may include at least two portions: a first portion that specifies which of the first or second connections is to be established by the network, and a
5 second portion that specifies a destination label (e.g., corresponding to a destination dialed number identification service (DNIS) or trunk identification number) in the network that corresponds to the one called device.

Advantageously, the technique of the present invention eliminates the need to use inter-site tie-lines to implement call transfer and conferencing post-routing features,
10 thereby reducing the cost and complexity of implementing such features, according to the present invention, compared to the prior art. Also advantageously, the technique of the present invention permits local switching resources (e.g., in the called devices) and the public network to be controlled as a single virtual switch for purposes of implementing such features, thereby ensuring that the telecommunications resources of the called de-
15 vices and public network are used more efficiently according to the present invention, compared to the prior art.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that although the following Detailed Description will proceed with reference being made to illustrative embodiments and methods of use, the present invention is not intended to be limited to these embodi-
20 ments and methods of use. Rather, the present invention is of broad scope and is intended to be defined as only set forth in the accompanying claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Other features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent as the following Detailed Description proceeds, and upon reference to the Drawings, wherein like numerals depict like parts, and wherein:

5 Figure 1 is a functional block diagram of one embodiment of a communications system wherein the present invention may be practiced to advantage.

 Figure 2 is a functional block diagram of the primary central controller of the system of Figure 1.

10 Figure 3 is a functional block diagram of an agent system in the system of Figure 1.

 Figure 4 is a functional block diagram of an administrative workstation used in the system of Figure 1.

 Figure 5 is a schematic block diagram illustrating data structures in the database shown in Figure 4.

15 Figure 6 is a schematic diagram illustrating messages exchanged in the system of Figure 1 in accordance with an embodiment of a call management technique according to the invention.

 Figure 7 is a schematic diagram illustrating a DTMF sequence that may be supplied to a public network in one embodiment of the invention.

20 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

 Figure 1 is an architectural-level block diagram illustrating functional components of a communications system 10 wherein the present invention may be advantageously

practiced. System 10 includes a plurality of agent systems 24, 26, 28 connected to a primary central controller 30 and at least one public switched telephone and/or long distance carrier network (e.g., an AT&T long distance carrier network) 12. Calling devices 18, 20, 22 place calls to called devices (i.e., agent systems 24, 26, 28) via public network 12.

5 As will be explained more fully below, primary central controller 30 generates command messages for controlling routing and distribution of calls through the long distance carrier to and from the agent systems, and through the agent systems themselves to and from individual workgroups, customer agents and/or caller services, based upon requested service messages (e.g., telephone numbers and/or other information and messages supplied

10 from the calling devices and public network, and/or call management request messages from the called devices), status messages (i.e., availability of resources for use by callers, loading of system resources, etc.) supplied by the agent systems, and user-generated call routing control scripts) stored in controller 30. Administration workstation 32 permits user access and control of the system 10 by, for example, permitting generation and

15 modification of system configuration data, call routing scripts, etc. stored in controller 30. Monitoring and diagnostic mechanism 31 monitors the various elements of the system (i.e., the agent systems 24, 26, 28, administration means 32, etc.) to determine whether these elements are functioning properly. If a malfunction is detected, that fact is signaled to the central controller 30, so that it can undertake appropriate action to correct and/or

20 eliminate the malfunction and/or any resulting problems to the system 10 from the malfunction.

Although not shown in the Figures, the conventional long distance carrier network 12 includes a long distance control network (e.g., AT&T's Signaling System 7 (SS7))

control network) and local exchange carriers. The long distance control network controls routing of calls through the long distance network serviced by the exchange carriers.

When a long distance call request is initially received from a calling device (e.g., a caller at a calling device dials a toll free long distance telephone number) by the exchange car-

5 rier, it forwards the call request to the long distance network, which routes the call to its intended destination. In system 10, when the long distance control network receives a request for long distance connection to one of the agents in the agent systems' work-groups or caller services, the long distance control network forwards the long distance routing request to the central controller 30. As will be described more fully below, cen-
10 tral controller 30 then processes the request and controls the system 10 to route the call to a destination in accordance with call routing control scripts executed by the controller 30.

The system 10 accomplishes call routing by, inter alia, translating the routing request message into a route response or command message that addresses the desired destination. It is important to note that although the following description will proceed with ref-
15 erence to use in connection with AT&T's long distance control network, if other long distance control networks (e.g., those provided by other long distance carriers, such as, British Telecom, Energis, France Telecom, Cable and Wireless, MCI, and Sprint) are provided with control features similar to those of the AT&T long distance control network that are used to advantage in system 10 in accordance with the present invention,
20 these other long distance carrier networks may be used in system 10 in place of, or together with, the long distance carrier network comprised in network 12.

As is known to those skilled in the art, call destinations are commonly termed “labels.” A “label” may be or specify e.g., a particular destination telephone number, trunk group, or DNIS number.

Figure 2 is a schematic block diagram illustrating functional components of the central controller 30. Controller 30 includes interfaces 33 for receiving status and re-
5 requested service messages, and for supplying command messages generating by the controller 30 to the public network and the agent systems. Interfaces 33 include a long distance carrier network interface controller (NIC) 38 that interfaces the controller 30 to the public network 12. The NIC 38 is appropriately constructed to permit transmission of
10 command messages to and receipt of requested service and other messages from the network to which it is connected. For example, if NIC 42 is connected to an AT&T network, then it is appropriately constructed to permit transfer of command and requested service messages between the controller 30 and the SS7 network; additionally, the NIC 42 may be constructed to receive and process from the SS7 network confirmation mes-
15 sages that confirm that command messages provided to the SS7 are proper for the SS7 network and have or are being acted upon by the SS7 network.

Interfaces 33 also include agent interfaces 34 for interfacing the controller 30 to the agent systems 24, 26, 28. Interfaces 34 include agent system interfaces 46 connected to a conventional wide area network interface 44 which connects the controller 30 to the
20 interfaces 34 so as to permit transmission of status and other messages from the agent systems to the routing engine 48, and to permit transmission of command and other messages to the agent systems 24, 26, 28. It should be understood that the particular types of interfaces 46 used will depend upon the particular constructions of the agent systems, the

wide area network (not shown) that connects the controller to the agent systems, and the controller itself. Interface 44 may be adapted for use with a conventional TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) network (not shown, which connects the controller to the agent systems), although alternatively, interface 44 may be constructed for use with networks that use other network protocols.

Control signal generator 36 is connected to the interfaces 33, monitoring mechanism 31, and administrative workstation 32. Control signal generator 36 comprises routing engine 48, database logger/retrieving engine 50, database manager 52, and database 54. Routing engine 48 determines how to route calls in the system 10 (i.e., through the public networks to the agent systems, and in the agent systems themselves), and transmits this routing information (e.g., in the form of appropriate command messages) that address the desired end-termination (e.g., an agent station or workstation in a workgroup/caller service in the system) to interfaces 33, 34 for transmission to the agent systems and long distance control network, respectively. In order to determine how to route calls in the system, routing engine 48 takes into consideration real-time requested service messages supplied to it by the interfaces 33, system configuration data 202 (see Figure 5) and historical (i.e., previously stored) requested service data derived from requested service messages and status messages 204 retrieved by logger/retriever 50 at the command of the routing engine 48 from the system's historical database (comprising database manager 52 and storage mechanism 54), real-time status messages from the agent systems supplied to it from the interfaces 34, information from the monitoring mechanism 31 concerning what components (if any) of the system are currently unavailable because they are malfunctioning or inoperative, and routing optimization criteria and/or rules and commands

in the form of call routing control scripts 200 generated by the administration workstation and stored in database 54. Routine engine 48 uses this data to determine the manner in which to route calls in the system. After making its decision on how best to route a particular call, generating appropriate command messages to implement this decision, and
5 transmitting the command messages to the interfaces 33 and 34, routing engine 48 instructs logging engine 50 to store the real-time information presented above in the database 54 for use in determining how to route later calls. Logging engine 50 in turn, commands database manager 52 to store this information in database 54.

Figure 3 is a functional block diagram of an agent system 26. Agent system 26
10 comprises an interface 72 for interfacing the agent system's local controller/router 70 to the controller's wide area network interface 44, so as to permit transfer of command and other messages from controller 30 to local controller 70 and status and other messages from the local controller 70 to controller 30. In response to command and other messages received by local router 70 from controller 30, local router 70 issues commands to the
15 ACD/IVR, or PBX system causing the public network interface (not shown) in the ACD, PBX or IVR to connect and disconnect calls received thereat from the public network, to and from appropriate caller services (e.g. interactive voice response system 74), or individual agents (e.g. connected to private branch exchange (PBX) 56 or ACD 60). It should be noted that the particular type and number of caller services and agent work-
20 groups shown in Figure 3 are merely for illustrative purposes and may vary. Local router 70 issues commands via the conventional local network 58 to the caller service or individual agent system in the workgroup to which the call is connected, as to how the individual agent or caller service is to distribute or process the call. For example, depending

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upon the command messages transmitted by the controller 30 to controller 70, controller 70 may instruct the call to be forwarded directly to the interactive voice response system 74 which is connected as an answering resource to ACD 60, and instruct the interactive voice response system to store information from the call for later retrieval and transmission to a workstation (not shown) connected to the PBX 56, or to connect the call to the ACD 60 and instruct the ACD to forward the call to one of its workgroups 62, 64, 66. Of course, it will be appreciated that if appropriately modified, the network interface may be comprised within the public network or may comprise a separate, stand-alone interface distinct from the agent systems. Likewise, if the PBX, IVR, and/or ACD are appropriately modified so as to include other of the various functional components of the agents (e.g. router 70), they may be eliminated, or comprised as separate functional components from the agent system. Local controller 70 also may query the individual agents and caller services for status information (e.g. whether they are active or busy, what resources are available for use by callers, etc.) and/or may receive reports containing such status information from the agents and caller services; this information and/or reports may be gathered by the controller 70 via the local network 58, and may be transmitted by the controller 70 to the central controller 30 via interface 72 for use in the central controller's routing decisions.

Agent system 26 may also comprise local administration workstation 73 for permitting user control of the local router 70, and remote administration workstation 71 for permitting remote control of central controller 30. Both administration workstations 73, 71 are of similar construction to administration workstation 32. Local administration workstation 73 may be limited in its ability to control local router 70 (i.e., only to control

matters not being controlled by central controller 30). Likewise, remote administration workstation 71 may be limited in its authority over system 10 such that administration workstation 32 may override commands issued by administration workstation 71.

Figure 4 is a functional block diagram of administration workstation 32. Work-
station 32 may comprise a user input/output interface 78 connected to central controller
interface 76. User interface 78 may comprise a graphical user interface for permitting a
human user 81 to generate, edit, and store call control routing scripts 200, system con-
figuration data 202, etc. in the database 54 of the central controller 30. The database in-
terface 76 is adapted to change the user's graphically input data into a form usable by the
central controller in the central controller's database 54. Administration workstation 32
comprises a user-accessible database 75 for storing real-time information and configura-
tion information and for permitting such information to be communicated to a human
user via the user interface 78. Also, administration workstation 32 permits a user to
monitor various system activities and current system information, such as, call routing,
system configuration, etc.

The above-presented functional components (with the exception of network 12) of
system 10 may be embodied as, or comprise one or more distributed computer program
processes executing in a plurality of computer nodes; each of these nodes may include
computer-readable memory for storing software programs, algorithms, and data struc-
tures associated with, and for carrying out, the inventive techniques, and related and other
techniques and methods described herein as being carried out by or implemented in sys-
tem 10. In addition, each of these nodes may further include a processor (e.g., an Intel
80x86 processor) for executing these software programs and algorithms, and for ma-

nipulating the stored data structures, to enable the nodes to carry out these methods and techniques in system 10. Additionally, the nodes may be provisioned with such networking hardware and software (e.g., including computer networking and telephonic communications hardware and software) as is needed to enable performance of the stated
5 functionality.

It should be noted that the functional components of the system 10 may vary depending upon particular functional and operational requirements. For example, the existing components of system 10 may be modified to incorporate the functionality of, or the system 10 may be modified to include, fault-tolerance-related functional components
10 (e.g., a redundant central controller), components related to processing of Internet calls, and/or call-queuing-related components described in the aforesaid Andrews et al. patent (i.e., U.S. Patent No. 5,873,130). Accordingly, it should be appreciated that the present invention may be practiced in systems other than system 10 (e.g., in systems having different and/or additional functional components like those described in the aforesaid Andrews et al. patent, and other communications systems).
15

Turning to Figure 6, an embodiment of an inventive post-routing call management/processing technique used in the communication system 10 of Figure 1 will now be described. Figure 6 illustrates messages used to implement this embodiment of the invention. It should be understood that the following description of this embodiment will
20 proceed with the assumption that the call that is to undergo post-routing call processing has already been initially routed from a calling device (e.g., device 18) to a called device (e.g., device 26) via the public network 12 and an existing call connection exists between the two devices 18, 26 through that network 12. This existing call connection may have

been made to e.g., an individual agent device (e.g., a not shown agent telephone station or computer-telephony-integration (CTI) workstation comprised in one of the workgroups, or an IVR system) of the called device 26, and may have been established based upon command messages issued from the routing engine 48 to the public network 12 and
5 called device 26.

Prior to the commencement of the technique of Figure 6, the device 26 places the existing call connection on hold. The technique of Figure 6 then commences with the generation and issuance by the called device 26 to the routing engine 48 of a post-routing call processing request message 300. More specifically, the message 300 may be gener-
10 ated by the local router 70 of the device 26 in response to an initial post-routing call processing request message issued to the local router 70 by the individual agent station or CTI workstation to which the call was initially routed, and once generated by the local router 70 may be supplied to the routing engine 48 via the interfaces 34, 72.

In essence, message 300 requests that the routing engine 48 issue a command
15 message 302 for initiating, depending upon the particular contents of message 300, either a transfer to another called device (e.g., agent system 28) of the existing call that is presently connected to the device 26, or a three-way conference call among the called devices 26, 28 and the calling device 18. More specifically, message 300 may request that the routing engine 48 issue a command message 302 that initiates either the transfer of the
20 existing call, via the network 12 through which the existing call connection has been established, from the device 26, to e.g., a specified destination agent station or CTI workstation, or IVR system comprised in the second agent system 28, or a three-way conference call among the agent station/CTI workstation or IVR system of device 26 to which

the existing call is connected, the calling device 18, and a specified destination agent station/CTI workstation or IVR system comprised in device 28.

As will be described below, in response to receipt of the message 300, the routing engine 48 selects a destination label in the public network 12 that is appropriate for the
5 desired destination and post-routing operation (i.e., call transfer or conferencing operation) requested and specified in the message 300, and issues command message 302 that addresses that destination label, to the device 26. Based upon the message 302, the local router 70 of device 26 generates and issues to the public network 12 a network DTMF
10 command message 304. Although not shown in Figure 7, prior to issuing the network command message 304, local router 70 of the device 26 may also generate and issue to the routing engine 48 one or more confirmation messages that indicate that the device 26 has accepted and is acting upon the command message 302. Likewise, depending upon the particular configuration of the network 12, the network 12 may provide one or more confirmation messages (not shown) to the engine 48 and/or local router 70 to indicate that
15 it is or has completed acting upon the message 304. In response to receipt of the message 304, network 12 establishes either a new call transfer connection, via the network 12, between the calling device 18 and the second called device 28, or a new conference call connection, via the network 12, among the calling device 18 and first and second called devices 26, 28, depending upon the type of post-routing operation (i.e., either call transfer
20 or conference call operation) commanded by the message 304.

When the engine 48 receives the confirmation message(s) sent to it from the network 12 and/or local router 70 of device 26, the engine 48 may issue to the local router 70 of the second called device 28 other appropriate message(s) to cause the second called

device 28 to perform the operations necessary to receive and process the new call connection that is being established through the network 12 to the destination corresponding to the destination label. The destination label addressed in the messages 302, 304 corresponds to the agent station/CTI workstation or IVR system in device 28 that will be involved in the new call connection (i.e., either the transfer connection or the conference connection).

Prior to transmitting the message 304 to the network 12, the local router 70 of device 26 may return the initially-established call connection to an active status, and depending upon the configuration of device 26, may clear any call connection initially generated by the device 26 solely as a consequence generation and issuance of the message 300. The local router 70 may then transmit the message 304 to the network, via the initially-established call connection, in the form of a sequence of DTMF tones which are acted upon by the control network of the network 12 to establish the new call connection. After the local router 70 receives confirmation message(s) from the network 12 that indicate that the new call connection has been established, the device 26 may terminate the initially-established call connection (e.g., if the new call connection is a transfer connection for facilitating the transfer of the call to the second called device 28), and free the telecommunications resources of the called device 26 that were previously involved in the initial call connection, for use in other call processing. Thereafter, the second called device 28 and the calling device 18 may exchange data via the transfer connection established by the network 12. Conversely, if the new connection is a conference call connection for facilitating conferencing of the devices 18, 26, 28 via the network 12, the new

connection established via network 12 may permit simultaneous exchange of data among the devices 18, 26, 28 via the network 12.

Messages 300 and 302 may each contain respective data values and/or structures that identify and/or specify, inter alia, the type of post-routing call processing being requested or commanded (e.g., whether such processing involves call transfer or conferencing), respectively, and the initially-established call connection and telecommunications resources of the calling 18 and called devices 26, 28 and public network 12 involved in that processing. The data specified in these messages may also include call context-related information.

More specifically, message 300 may include data structures or values which identify and/or specify the original routing client's call-control related information, the called routing client's call-control related information, the type of post-routing call processing being requested or commanded, the telephone number to which the original call was made, the telephone number of the calling device, any caller-entered digits (e.g., as a result of interaction with a voice response unit in system 10), and whether the message 300 is being sent from a voice response unit. The call-control related information may identify and/or specify, e.g., a physical controller of a routing client associated with the call-control related information, the routing client itself, and the identity of the call and the initial call connection between the calling device and the first called device as known to the routing client. As stated previously, message 302 addresses a destination label in network 12 that is appropriate for the given post-routing call processing being requested by message 300. In addition, message 302 may include data structures or values which identify and/or specify the original and called routing client's call-control related infor-

mation, and the type of post-routing call processing being requested or commanded. The message 302 may also specify whether additional post-routing call processing features may be invoked after processing of the subject post-routing call processing feature being requested by the message 302.

5 In accordance with this embodiment of the invention, the destination label is specified in the message 302 as part of a concatenation of data values. The structure 400 of this concatenation is shown schematically in Figure 7. The first two values 402, 403 of structure 400 may be thought of as a prefix 401 to the value 404 of the actual destination label, and the last value 406 may be thought of as a suffix to the destination label value 404. The first prefix 402 is a character string having a value of either "DTMF" or
10 "DTMFD". The second prefix 403 is a network activation code, "*8". If the post-routing call processing commanded by message 302 is a conference call operation, then the suffix value 406 is a network control code, "*7". Otherwise, the value 406 is omitted from the structure 400.

15 When the local router 70 of device 26 receives the message 302, it parses the structure 400 contained therein to separate the values 402, 403, 404, and, if present in the structure 400, also the value 406. If the value 402 is "DTMFD", this signifies to the local router 70 of device 26 that the router 70 of device 26 is to generate and issue the DTMF command message 304 to the network 12, based upon the contents of values 403, 404,
20 and 406 and thereafter, to disconnect the initially established connection between device 26 and device 18. Conversely, if the value 402 is "DTMF", this signifies to the local router 70 of device 26 that the local router 70 of device 26 is to generate and issue the DTMF command message 304 to network 12 based upon the contents of values 403, 404,

and 406, but thereafter not to disconnect the initially-established connection. Local
router 70 of device 26 then causes device 26 to transmit to the network 12 (after returning
the initially-established call connection to active status from hold status) a sequence of
DTMF tones corresponding to the values 403, 404, and 406 (if value 406 is present in
5 structure 400), in the foregoing sequence order. The AT&T control network in network
12 is programmed such that, when received by the control network, these DTMF tones
cause the network 12 to establish a call connection, via network 12, between only the
destination in device 28 specified by the value 404 and the calling device 18, unless
DTMF tones corresponding to the suffix value 406 are transmitted; if DTMF tones corre-
10 sponding to the suffix value 406 are transmitted, then the network 12 establishes a con-
ference call connection, via network 12, involving the destination in device 28 specified
by the value 404, the calling device 18, and the called device 26, via which conference
call connection devices 26, 28, 18 may simultaneously exchange data.

It should be understood that above-described embodiments are being presented
15 herein as examples and that many variations and alternatives thereof are possible. Ac-
cordingly, the present invention should be viewed broadly as being defined only as set
forth in the hereinafter appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1 1. A call management method implemented using a call routing engine, the method
2 comprising:

10 issuing from the engine, in response to the receipt of the first call management
11 message at the engine, a second call management message specifying a DTMF sequence
12 for provision to the network to cause the network to initiate the establishment of the one
13 of the first connection and the second connection.

1 3. A method according to claim 1, further comprising:
2 receiving at the another called device the second call management message; and
3 in response receipt of the second call management message at the another called
4 device, providing from the another called device to the network the DTMF sequence.

9 means for issuing from the engine, in response to the receipt of the first call man-
10 agement message at the engine, a second call management message specifying a DTMF
11 sequence for provision to the network to cause the network to initiate the establishment of
12 the one of the first connection and the second connection.

1 18. A system according to claim 17, wherein the first call management message is
2 issued from the another called device to the engine.

1 19. A system according to claim 17, further comprising:
2 means for receiving at the another called device the second call management mes-
3 sage; and
4 means for, in response receipt of the second call management message at the an-
5 other called device, providing from the another called device to the network the DTMF
6 sequence.

1 20. A system according to claim 19, wherein the DTMF sequence is provided to the
2 network from the another called device via a third connection that existed, via the net-
3 work, between the another called device and the calling device prior to the receipt of the
4 first call management message at the engine.

1 21. A system according to claim 17, wherein the first connection is for facilitating a
2 call transfer operation.

23. A system according to claim 17, wherein the one called device and the another
called device each comprise a respective ACD, and the network is a public switched tele-
phone network.

1 24. A system according to claim 19, further comprising:
2 means for, in response to the receipt of the second call management message at
3 the another called device, terminating a previously-established connection between the
4 calling device and the another called device.

3 receiving at the engine of a first call management message for causing the engine
4 to initiate establishment of one of a first connection and a second connection, the first
5 connection being via a public network and also between one called device and a calling
6 device, the second connection being via the network and also being among the calling
7 device, the one called device, and another called device, the calling device being previ-
8 ously connected to the another called device via the network prior to receipt of the mes-
9 sage at the engine; and

10 issuing from the engine, in response to the receipt of the first call management
11 message at the engine, of a second call management message specifying a DTMF se-

12 quence for provision to the network to cause the network to initiate the establishment of
13 the one of the first connection and the second connection.

1 26. Memory according to claim 25, wherein the first call management message is is-
2 sued from the another called device to the engine.

1 27. Memory according to claim 25, wherein the instructions, when executed, also
2 cause:

3 receiving at the another called device of the second call management message;

4 and

5 in response receipt of the second call management message at the another called
6 device, providing from the another called device to the network of the DTMF sequence.

1 28. Memory according to claim 27, wherein the DTMF sequence is provided to the
2 network from the another called device via a third connection that existed, via the net-
3 work, between the another called device and the calling device prior to the receipt of the
4 first call management message at the engine.

1 29. Memory according to claim 25, wherein the first connection is for facilitating a
2 call transfer operation.

1 30. Memory according to claim 25, wherein the second connection is for facilitating a
2 call conferencing operation.

1 31. Memory according to claim 25, wherein the one called device and the another
2 called device each comprise a respective ACD, and the network is a public switched tele-
3 phone network.

1 32. Memory according to claim 27, wherein the instructions, when executed, also
2 cause:
3 in response to the receipt of the second call management message at the another
4 called device, terminating of a previously-established connection between the calling de-
5 vice and the another called device.

A call management technique implemented using a call routing engine is disclosed. In the technique, local (e.g., ACD) switching resources and a public network are controlled as a single virtual switch for purposes of implementing call processing features.

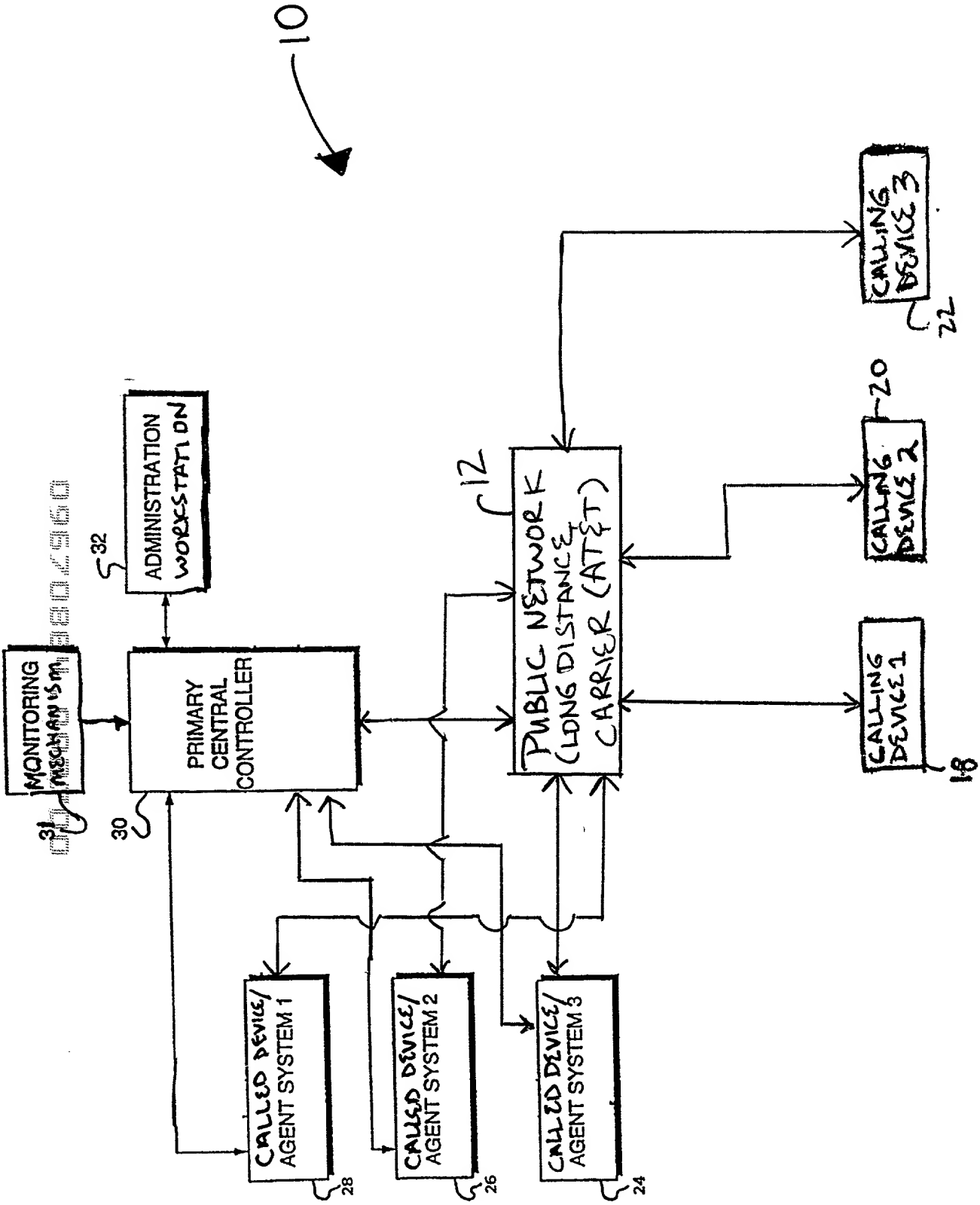
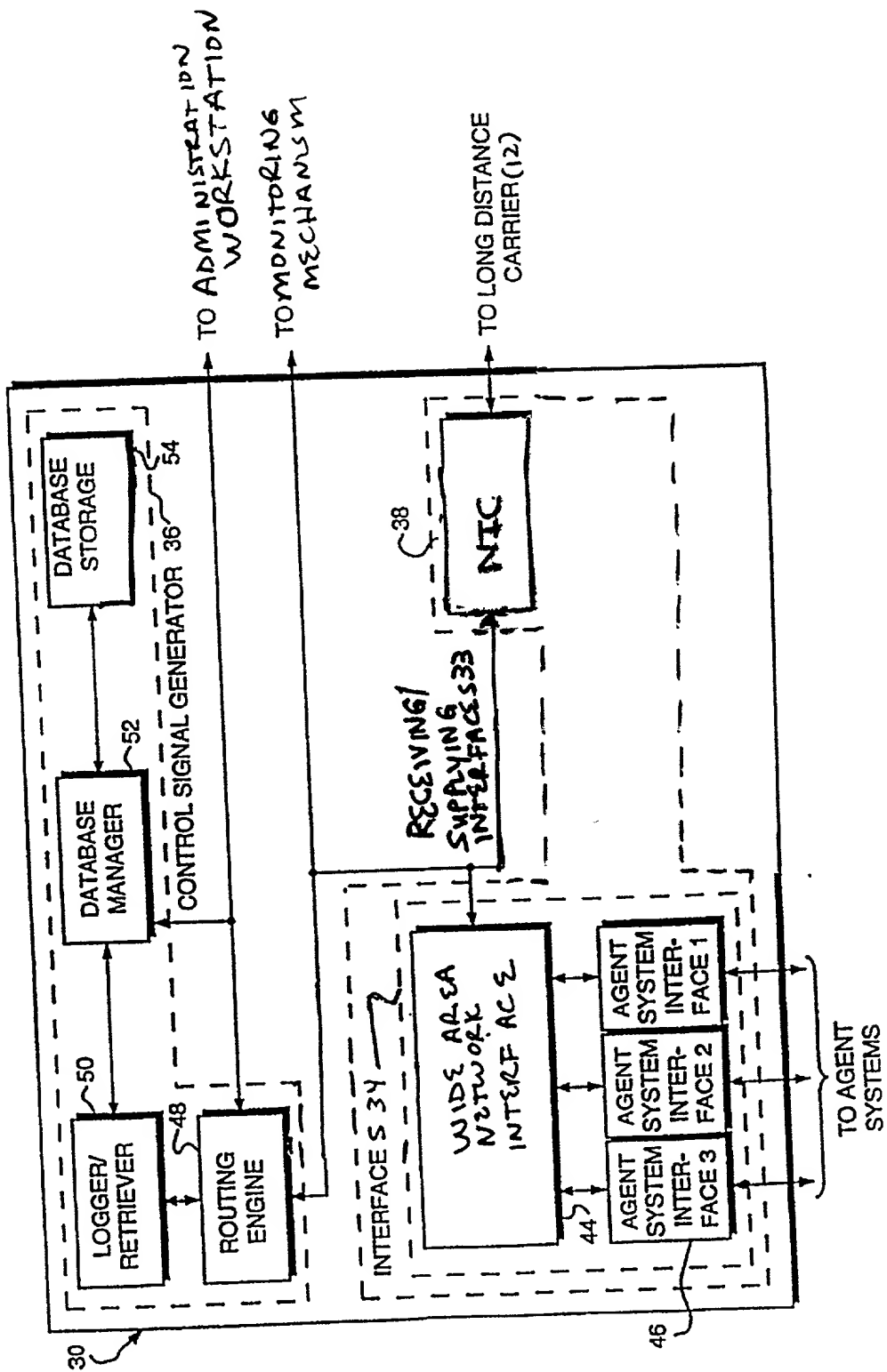


FIG. 1

FIG. 2



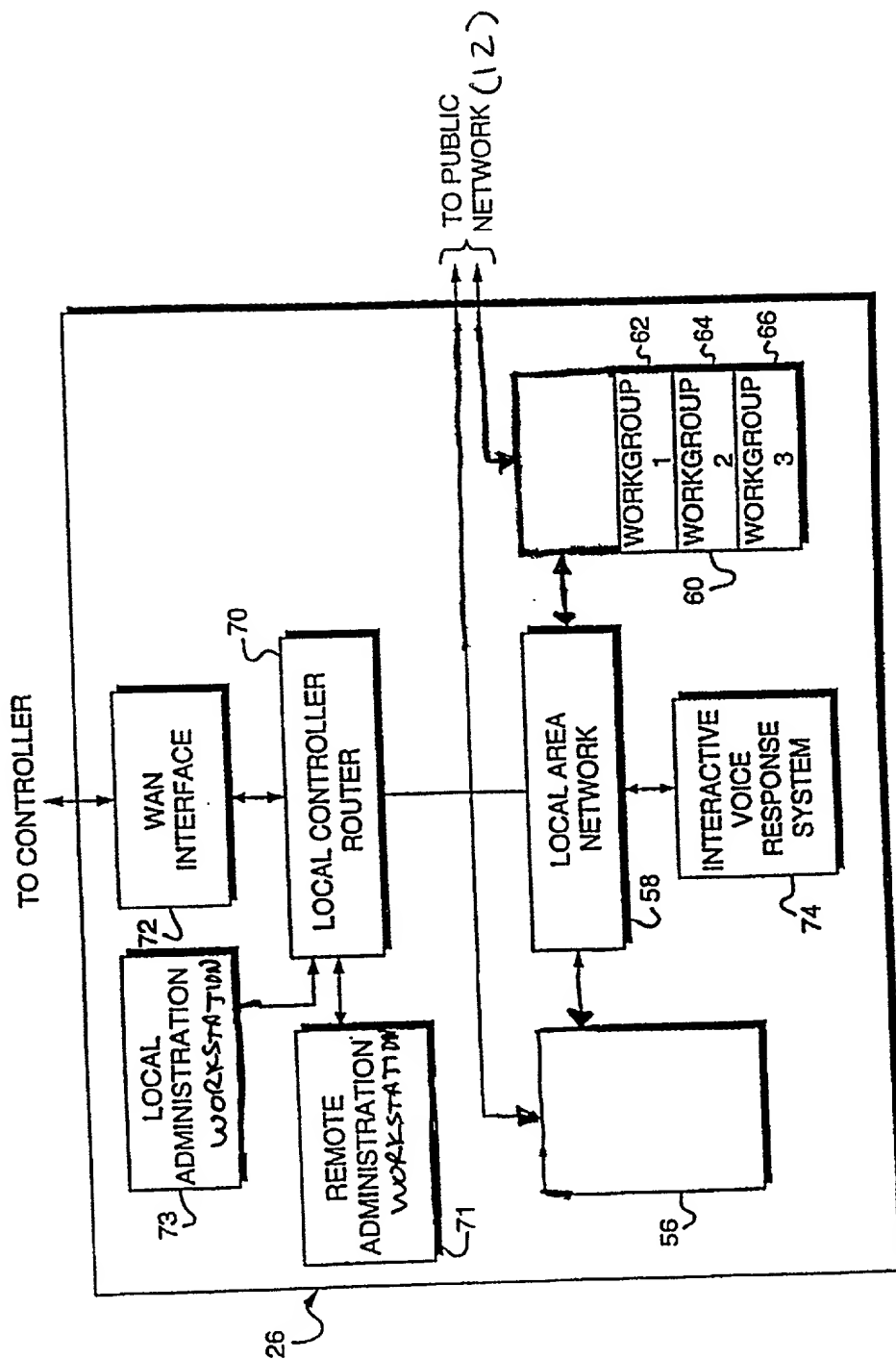


FIG. 3

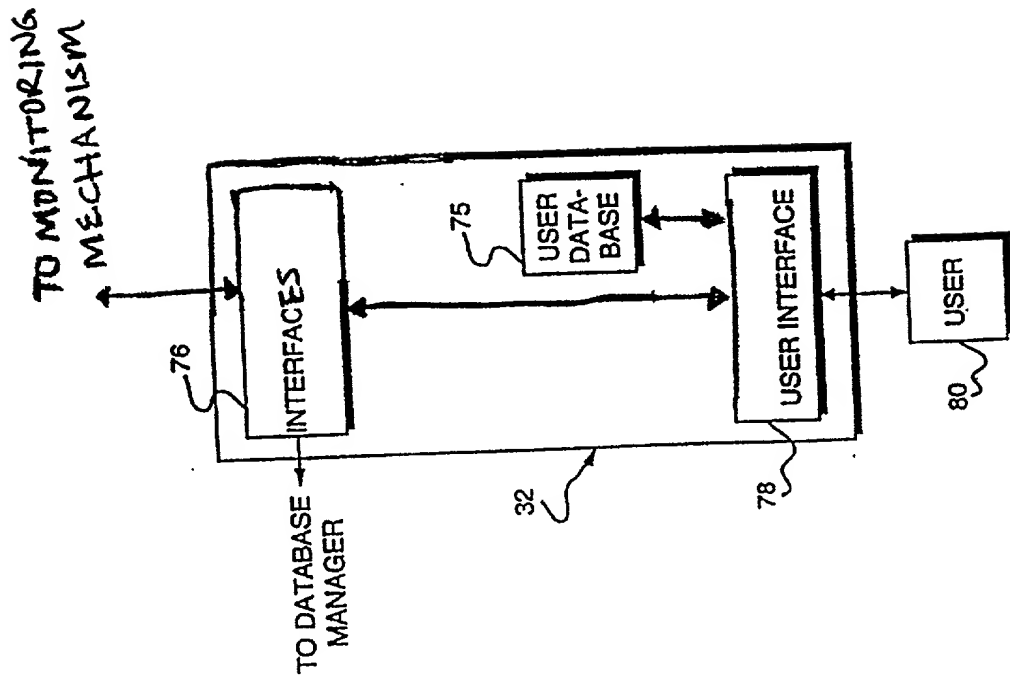


FIG. 4

PUBLIC
NETWORK

CALLER
DEVICE

ROUTING ENGINE

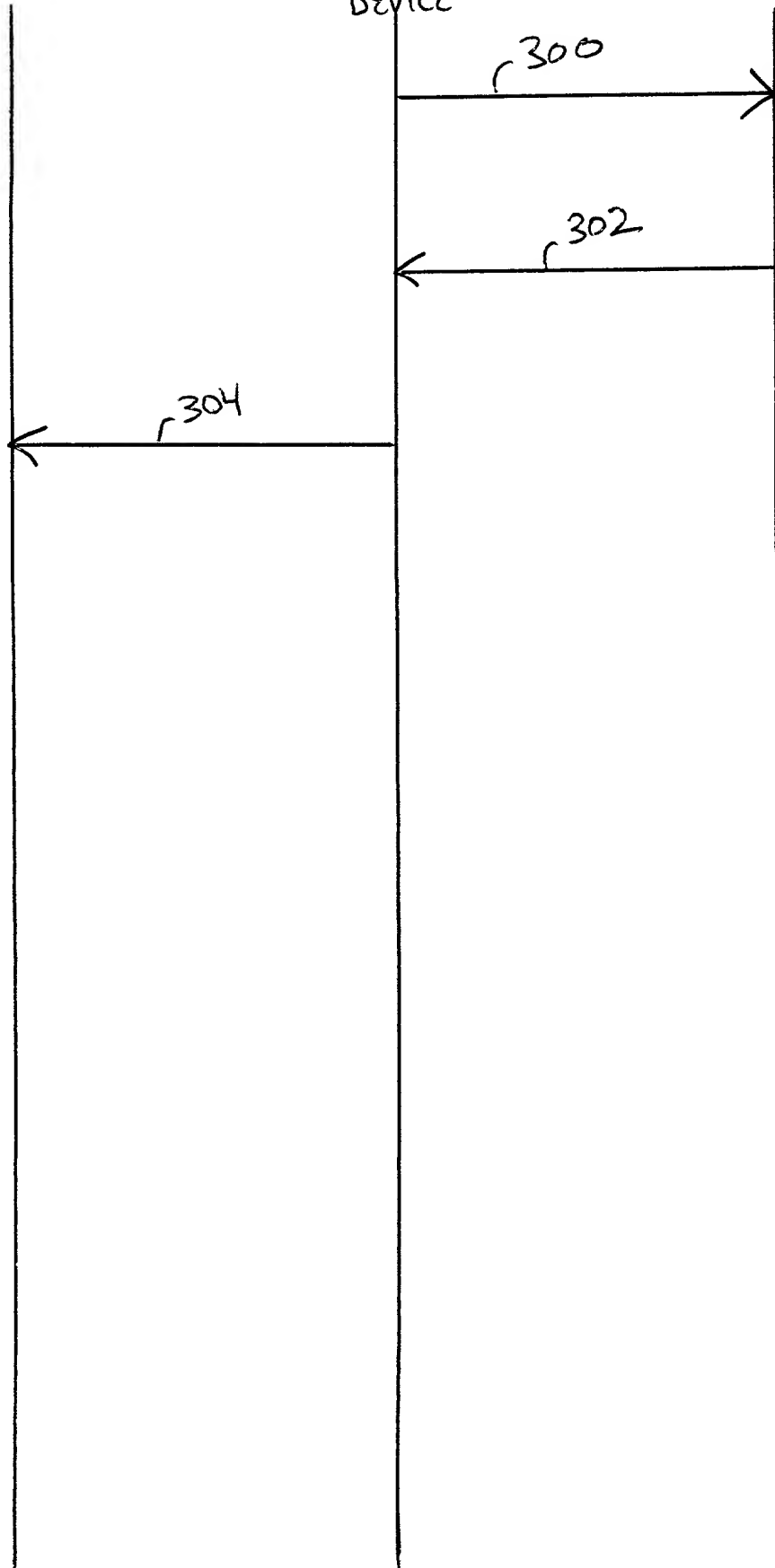


Fig. 6

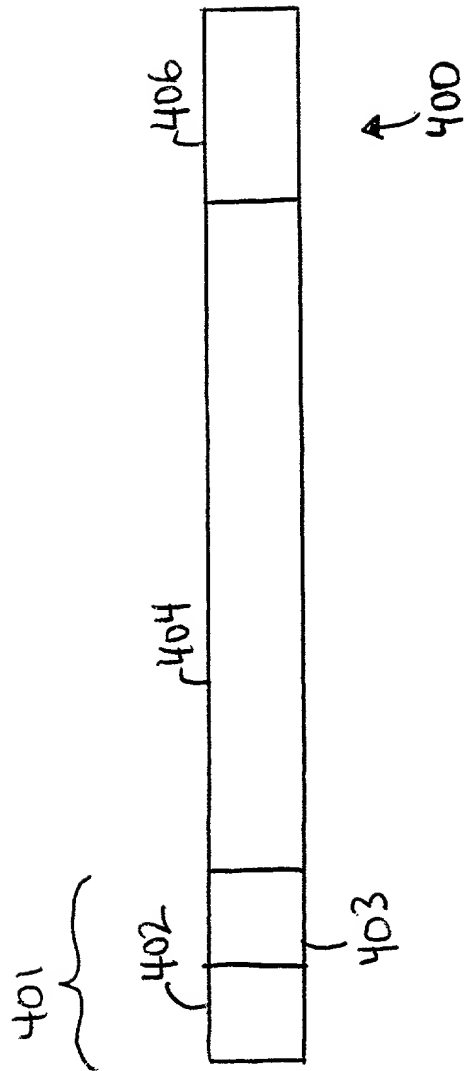


FIG. 7

DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION

As a below-named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post-office address, and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am an original, first, and joint inventor of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled CALL MANAGEMENT USING CALL ROUTING ENGINE, the specification of which is attached hereto and identified by Cesari and McKenna File No. 112025-0420.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified application specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment specifically referred to herein.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose all information known to me that is material to patentability in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code §119(a)-(d) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate filed by me on the same subject matter having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

None

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code §119(e) of the following U.S. provisional application:


None

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code §120, of the United States Application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United State Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose all information that is material to patentability in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56, and which became available to me between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

None

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further

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